of the latter from the former as a group of Gymnosperms, as suggested by M. Brongniart, must be abandoned. The remarkable development of exogenous woody structures in most members of the entire family indicates the necessity of ceasing to apply either to them or to their living representatives the term Acrogenous. Hence the author proposes a division of the vascular Cryptogams into an exogenous group, containing *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Equisetaceæ*, and the fossil *Calamitaceæ*, and an endogenous group, containing the ferns,—the former uniting the Cryptogams with the Exogens through the *Cycadeæ* and other Gymnosperms, and the latter linking them with the Endogens through the *Palmaceæ*.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### *On the Skulls of* Manidæ.

(In a letter to Dr. J. E. Gray.)

Dear Sir,—In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for last month I observe a note of yours "On the Malar Bone in the Skulls of Manidæ;" and, as bearing on the explanation you offer regarding the absence of a zygomatic arch in most of the skulls you have seen, I beg to say that in the skeleton of a very young *Manis*, from Western Africa, contained in the Haslar Museum, the arch is formed by a thin band of cartilage connecting the zygomatic processes on the maxilla and squamosal.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Charles Barron.

R. N. Hospital, Haslar.
July 3, 1871.

### *On the Development of the Teeth in* Phacochœrus æthiopicus.

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

The British Museum has lately received the skulls of two young *Phacochœrus æthiopicus* from Abyssinia. These skulls can scarcely be distinguished from those of the genus *Sus* by their dentition, as the grinders are not worn, and the large permanent grinder is not developed, but are known by the dilatation and the spreading out of the hinder part of the base of the lower jaw. The younger, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, has only the second deciduous grinder developed in the upper jaw and the first and second in the lower jaw. The canines are slender and conical, curved downwards and outwards. The pulp of the two upper cutting-teeth is visible; but they are not cut. The canines of the lower jaw are slender; and the outer cutting-teeth are alone visible.

The larger skull, which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, has the small conical first and the second and third larger deciduous molars well developed, as are also the two upper cutting-teeth; and the canines are, like those of the smaller skull, bent down, but the alveolar part of the